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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,691	02/14/2007	Philip Wilson Howard	065435-9082-US00	9035
	7590 03/21/200 ST & FRIEDRICH LL	EXAMINER		
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			1624	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/598,691	HOWARD ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Bruck Kifle	1624		
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailir earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 F 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under	s action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro			
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-15 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-15 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examina	or election requirement.			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptable and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct should be contained as a contained to by the E	cepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/06 and 01/07.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D: 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate		

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- i) In claim 1, the phrase "and salts and solvates thereof" should be rewritten as, for example, "or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof" to comply with proper Markush language and limit the salt to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt as this appears to be the intended use of these compounds. See below for "solvates."
- ii) The groups R¹⁰ and R¹² are defined as "a nitrogen protecting group" and "an oxygen protecting group," respectively. It is unclear from what these groups are supposed to be protected. The compounds are final products and do not need protection from anything anymore. A clarification is required. See also claim 4 where "the nitrogen protecting groups are selected from carbamate nitrogen protecting groups."
- iii) Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential steps, such omission amounting to a gap between the steps. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted steps are: the reaction steps from starting material to final product.
- iv) The scope of claim 12 is not ascertainable. One skilled in the art cannot say which diseases are intended to be treated. Furthermore, it is unclear which proliferative disease or infection is gene-based. It is unclear how a bacterial infection falls under a "gene based disease." A clarification is required.

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Claims 1-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a pharmaceutical salt, does not reasonably provide enablement for solvates of the compound of formula I. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. Applicants have not shown how one skilled in the art can arrive at a given solvate. None of the compounds made are crystallized out as solvates. Arriving at a given solvate is not routine experimentation because it is unpredictable. One cannot make any solvate of a compound.

Solvates are different chemical entities, they are not just impurities included in a compound. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are additions and therefore not the same. Additions are obvious variation "after" the compounds are obtained, thus, can be allowed with the compounds. Solvates or hydrates must be obtained at the time the invention was made. If Applicants do not have the solvates or hydrates at the time the invention was made, they are not in possession of them because they are unpredictable.

Claim 13 is drawn to the treatment of a proliferative disease. The specification does not provide enablement for the treatment of a proliferative disease generally. No compound has ever been found that can treat proliferative diseases generally even though massive efforts have been directed towards this end. Since this assertion is contrary to what is known in oncology, proof must be provided that this revolutionary assertion has merits. Nearly all anticancer drugs are effective against only a limited group of related cancers. Therefore, a compound effective against a proliferative disease generally would be a revolutionary exception. Applicant is asserting that

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he succeeded where others have failed. Where extensive efforts have all failed, it is reasonable for the Patent and Trademark Office to require proof that the claimed invention actually works for this specific utility. It is well established that a utility rejection is proper when scope of enablement is not reasonably correlated to the scope of the claims. (In re Vaeck 20 USPQ2d 1439, 1444, In re Ferens 163 USPQ 609).

In re Buting 163 USPQ 689 establishes that even clinical tests showing that a compound found to be useful in the treatment of two types of cancers was not sufficient for a much broader range.

Applicant is advised that should claim 1 be found allowable, claim 9 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k). Intended uses do not have patentability weight.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1, 6-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thurston et al. (WO 93/18045). The reference teaches a generic group of pyrolobenzodiazepine derivatives which embraces applicants' claimed compounds (See page 3 for structural formula, page 4 for preferred compounds, pages 5-7 for process of making and pages 15-16 for pharmaceutical compositions and methods of use). The claims differ from the reference by reciting specific species and a more limited genus than the reference. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to select any of the species of the genus taught by the reference, including those instantly claimed, because the skilled chemist would have the reasonable expectation that any of the species of the genus would have similar properties and, thus, the same use as taught for the genus as a whole. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the claimed compounds from the genus in the reference since such compounds would have been suggested by the reference as a whole. It has been held that a prior art disclosed genus of useful compounds is sufficient to render prima facie obvious a species falling within a genus. *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423, 425 (CCPA 1971), followed by the Federal Circuit in Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories, 847 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ 2d 1843, 1846 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bruck Kifle whose telephone number is 571-272-0668. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays from 8:30 AM -6:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson can be reached on 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Bruck Kifle/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1624

BK

March 15, 2008